



**CDPAC/CSL CRIB Notes**  
**General Background**  
**January 2003**



**A Benefit Cost Analysis of the Abecedarian Early Childhood Intervention.** By Leonard N. Masse and W. Steven Barnett, National Institute for Early Education Research. (The Institute, New Brunswick, New Jersey) 2002. 50 p.

FULL TEXT: <http://nieer.org/resources/research/AbecedarianStudy.pdf>

["According to this study, children who receive high-quality preschool care and education will make roughly \$143,000 more over their lifetimes than other children, and save the school districts they attend \$11,000 each by reducing the need for remedial education."]

[CDPAC 479]

**Bridging Gaps: Linking Pre-Kindergarten and Child Care.** By the Committee for Economic Development. (The Committee, Washington, DC) 2002. 4 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.ced.org/newsroom/inbrief/brief\\_preschool.pdf](http://www.ced.org/newsroom/inbrief/brief_preschool.pdf)

[This research brief calls on the state and federal governments to share the responsibility of funding universal access to pre-kindergarten, but it looks to the states to take the lead in building coherent early care and education systems."]

[CDPAC 480]

**Building a Stronger Child Care Workforce: A Review of Studies of the Effectiveness of Public Compensation Initiatives.** By Jennifer Park-Jadotte and others. (Institute for Women's Policy Research, Washington, DC) 2002. 83 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.iwpr.org/pdf/CCW.pdf](http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/CCW.pdf)

["Pay them better, and they will come! This analysis looks at how public compensation initiatives improve staff retention and the quality of early care and education programs. The institute recommends increasing starting salaries, establishing minimum education and training requirements for workers, linking professional development activities to bonuses or pay increases, providing credits toward a college degree, and sustaining programs through multiple funding streams in order to attain and measure long-term benefits."]

[CDPAC 481]

**Building Strong Families: An In-Depth Report on a Preliminary Survey on What Parents Need to Succeed.** By Eugene C. Roehlkepartain and others. (YMCA of the U.S.A., Chicago, Illinois and the Search Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota) 2002. 92 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.abundantassets.org/pdfs/BSFIn-DepthReport.pdf](http://www.abundantassets.org/pdfs/BSFIn-DepthReport.pdf)

["Parents expect a lot from themselves and little from others, according to this survey... A majority of parents surveyed feel they are successful despite the challenges of jobs, sibling rivalry, overscheduled kids and financial pressures. Fifty-three percent report they don't often seek support from extended family, friends and community resources, but that talking with other parents and professionals and having trusted adults spend time with their children would be helpful."]

[CDPAC 482]

**California Child and Family Services Review: Statewide Assessment. By the California Department of Social Services. (The Department, Sacramento, California) 2002. 222 p.**

FULL TEXT: [www.dss.cahwnet.gov/cfsr/res/pdf/CAStatewideAssessment.pdf](http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/cfsr/res/pdf/CAStatewideAssessment.pdf)

["Society's youngest victims -- children who are abused and neglected ... are often victimized again when California's social welfare system comes to their rescue. Since 1988, the number of foster children in California has more than doubled ... resulting in a huge shortage in qualified foster parents, social workers overloaded with as many as 60 to 70 cases each, and a doubling of state spending on foster care."]

[CDPAC 483]

**Caring For Children: The Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children. By Roseana Bess and others. (The Urban Institute, Washington, DC) 2002. 2 p.**

FULL TEXT: [www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310586\\_FactPerspectives.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310586_FactPerspectives.pdf)

["Child welfare financing in SFY 2000 benefited from a brighter fiscal picture: States had greater access to some federal funds, the economy and state revenue collections were booming, and child welfare spending to prevent foster care placements increased. But child welfare financing is already changing in many states. This new fiscal picture could threaten recent strides made in enhancing child welfare services."]

[CDPAC 484]

**CDSS-PACE Child Care Planning Project: Descriptive Findings From the Child Care Subsidy Interview. By Diane Hirshberg, Policy Analysis for California Education, and others. Working Paper Series 02-2. Prepared for the California Department of Social Services. (PACE, Berkeley, California) 2002. 62 p.**

FULL TEXT: [http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp\\_02-2.pdf](http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp_02-2.pdf)

["CDSS and PACE conducted a telephone interview of current and former CalWORKs participants on the impact of welfare reform and the implementation of the program on child-care supply and demand.... This report presents descriptive survey results. It includes demographic data from the survey respondents, frequencies for the survey questions, and select responses by county, language, and ethnic groups."]

[CDPAC 485]

**CDSS-PACE Child Care Planning Project: Findings From the Child Care Providers Focus Groups. By Diane Hirshberg, Policy Analysis for California Education. (PACE, Berkeley, California) 2002. 42 p.**

FULL TEXT: [http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp\\_02-1.pdf](http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp_02-1.pdf)

["PACE set out to learn how California's child-care subsidy system and the CalWORKs program affects licensed and license-exempt child-care providers.... This report represents the findings from this study and offers some insight into the lives and experiences of these crucial persons who care for the state's young children."]

[CDPAC 486]

**Child Care Demand and Supply Under CalWORKs: The Early Impacts of Welfare Reform for California's Children, 1998-2000. By Diane Hirshberg, University of California, Berkeley. Working Paper Series 02-3. Prepared for the California Department of Social Services. (Policy Analysis for California Education, Berkeley, California) 2002. 34 p.**

FULL TEXT: [http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp\\_02-3.pdf](http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp_02-3.pdf)

["Prompted by changes in the child-care system and welfare reform, the Department of Social Services asked PACE researchers to look at how new welfare-to-work and child-care capacity building were affecting supply and demand in the child-care system. This paper provides an overview of our findings in response to this request."]

[CDPAC 487]

**The Child Welfare System and CalWORKs: Overlap in California Child Populations. By California Department of Social Services Research and Development Division Data Analysis and Publication Branch Children's Program Team. (The Department, Sacramento, California) 2002. 39 p.**

FULL TEXT: [www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/CWS\\_CalWORKs.pdf](http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/CWS_CalWORKs.pdf)

["Statewide, 60 percent of children in the Child Welfare System receive AFDC or CalWORKs aid prior to CWS -- about 85 thousand children.... Hispanic children are largest group with CalWORKs aid before CWS. American Indian children have highest rate of CalWORKs before CWS. Children entering CWS with CalWORKs are most likely to be ages 5-9. Children entering CWS without CalWORKs are likely to be ages 0-4."]

[CDPAC 488]

**Children in Poverty: Trends, Consequences and Policy Options. By Kristin Anderson Moore and Zakia Redd, Child Trends. (Child Trends, Washington, DC) 2002. 8 p.**

FULL TEXT: [www.childtrends.org/PDF/PovertyRB.pdf](http://www.childtrends.org/PDF/PovertyRB.pdf)

["The proportion of children living in poverty in 2001 was at the lowest point since the 1970s -- but it is still high and no longer declining, according to this Child Trends analysis. In 2001, seven percent of all children lived in extreme poverty (less than half the official poverty threshold. These severely disadvantaged children may be even worse off than those in the mid-1990s, because their families are less likely to access food stamps, Medicaid and other programs for which they are eligible. Among all racial and ethnic groups, children in households headed by a single mother were nearly five times as likely to be impoverished as kids in households headed by married parents. The report recommends maintaining financial work supports, reducing the marriage penalty within the Earned Income Tax Credit, and supporting efforts to strengthen marriages and decrease births to teens and unmarried women."]

[CDPAC 489]

**An Epidemic: Overweight and Unfit Children in California Assembly Districts. By Sarah Stone and others, Samuels and Associates. Prepared for California Center for Public Health Advocacy. (The Center, Davis, California) 2002. 85 p.**

FULL TEXT: [www.publichealthadvocacy.org/policy\\_briefs/study\\_documents/Full\\_Report1.pdf](http://www.publichealthadvocacy.org/policy_briefs/study_documents/Full_Report1.pdf)

["More than 25% of California children are overweight and about 40% are not physically fit, according to a statewide study of fifth-, seventh- and ninth-graders. The study reviewed physical fitness and body composition tests for 1.2 million children in public schools and then organized the data by Assembly district."]

[CDPAC 490]

**"Factors That Influence Receipt of Recommended Preventive Pediatric Health and Dental Care." By Stella M. Yu and others. IN: Pediatrics, vol. 110, no. 6 (December 2002) 8 p.**

[The study concludes that a substantial proportion of U.S. children do not receive preventive care according to professionally recommended standards, particularly dental care. Much improvement

is needed among public programs in providing recommended dental care, especially among adolescents and children in poor general health."]

[CDPAC 491]

**Failing Our Families: A State-By-State Report Card on Family Supports Under Welfare Reform.** By Daniel HoSang, Center For Third World Organizing. (The Center, Oakland, California) 2002. 40 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.ctwo.org/growl/pdf/Failing%20Our%20Families.pdf](http://www.ctwo.org/growl/pdf/Failing%20Our%20Families.pdf)

["This state-by-state report card on family supports under welfare reform finds many states have policies that shut the door to opportunity for welfare families. Five key findings are: 1) Most states reject marriage promotion; 2) Race and gender discrimination blemish state welfare programs; 3) Most states provide access to education; 4) States have drastically reduced assistance to many families; 5) Limited federal funding hamstrings state poverty reduction efforts."]

[CDPAC 492]

**Forty-Hour Work Rule: Implications for Families and Children.** By Sheila Zedlewski, The Urban Institute. (The Institute, Washington, DC) 2002. 7 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/900573.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/900573.pdf)

["Analysis of existing data on welfare recipients suggests that the proposal to increase work requirements may be very difficult for both states and TANF recipients to achieve. There are a number of reasons why work participation rates are not higher: 1) There is a lack of jobs for those with little education; 2) Welfare recipients face barriers to employment that need to be resolved; 3) Welfare recipients need better access to child care, especially for infants."]

[CDPAC 493]

**The Health and Well-Being of Children in Immigrant Families.** By Jane Reardon-Anderson and others. Policy Brief B-52. (The Urban Institute, Washington, DC) 2002. 8 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.urbaninstitute.org/UploadedPDF/310584\\_B52.pdf](http://www.urbaninstitute.org/UploadedPDF/310584_B52.pdf)

["Children of immigrants are more than twice as likely to be in "poor or fair" health as children of U.S.-born parents. The report found that 9% of children of immigrants were in poor or fair health, compared to 4% of children of U.S.-born parents. Factors that may contribute to the health disparities among immigrant families include lower incomes, a lack of health insurance and limited access to Medicaid."]

[CDPAC 494]

**The Matrix of Financial Resources for Child Care Facilities Development in California.** By Prudence Beidler, National Economic Development and Law Center. (The Center, Oakland, California) Revised 2002. 48 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.buildingchildcare.org/Matrix%20\(web\).pdf](http://www.buildingchildcare.org/Matrix%20(web).pdf)

["This document is designed to help child care providers and child care advocates in their efforts to access financial assistance to build, purchase, expand or renovate child care centers and homes. The bulk of this document is composed of a grid of information about financial resources, primarily in the form of loan capital, that are child care friendly."]

[CDPAC 495]

**Promoting Responsible Fatherhood in California: Ideas and Options.** By Jonathan O'Connell and Jacqueline Greer, Social Policy Action Network. (The Network, Washington, DC) 2002. 32 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.span-online.org/CAfatherhood.pdf](http://www.span-online.org/CAfatherhood.pdf)

["This study offers an analysis of California's efforts to promote responsible fatherhood in a state where as many as 1.5 million children are growing up without their biological fathers at home. Recommendations are: 1) Create one agency in charge of administering programs and monitoring juvenile crime prevention monies; 2) Notify incarcerated fathers of their child support obligations; 3) Funding for programs should be expanded that help families and children cope while their fathers are in prison; 4) Funding for additional programs that work with incarcerated fathers to help them stay connected with their children; 5) Fund and expand programs that provide job skills and life skills to ease transition back to communities."]

[CDPAC 496]

**"Racial Differences in Prenatal Care Use in the United States: Are Disparities Decreasing?"** By Greg R. Alexander, Michael D. Kogan, Sara Nabukera. IN: *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 92, no. 12 (December 2002) pp. 1970-1975.

["The authors of this article examined trends in early, adequate, and intensive prenatal care use by African-American and white women in the United States. They found that the percentages of women beginning care in the first trimester increased for both race groups, as did the proportion of mothers with adequate use of prenatal care. The authors conclude that "further efforts will be needed to better understand the factors influencing the use of prenatal care and related preventive health care services and to address the barriers that exist to their access and use."]

[CDPAC 497]

**State Efforts to Improve Children's Oral Health.** By Brendan Krause, The NGA Center for Best Practices, National Governor's Association. (The Association, Washington, DC) November 20, 2002. 8 p.

FULL TEXT: [www.nga.org/cda/files/1102CHILDORALHEALTH.pdf](http://www.nga.org/cda/files/1102CHILDORALHEALTH.pdf)

["States can use a combination of approaches to improve the quality of children's oral health. This brief highlights how states are addressing the following problems: promoting education and prevention; increasing coverage and access; enhancing the dental workforce; improving financing and reimbursement; and improving the quality of data and surveillance."]

[CDPAC 498]

**Welfare to Work and Child Care Selection: Which Families Use Subsidies and Home Based or Center Care?: Working Paper.** By Diane Hirshberg, University of Oregon, and others. Prepared for the California Department of Social Services. (Policy Analysis for California Education, Berkeley, California) 2002. 38 p.

FULL TEXT: [http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp\\_02-5.pdf](http://pace.berkeley.edu/wp_02-5.pdf)

["This paper reports on subsidy use and selection patterns for 1,974 parents in three California counties. All had successfully moved from cash aid to jobs or work activities under the state CalWORKs program in 2000-2001, and therefore needed child care. All sampled parents -- residing in Kern, Orange, or Santa Clara counties -- were eligible for child care aid when they were initially sampled."]

[CDPAC 499]